

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month.
DAILY, per Year.
BUNDAY, per Year.
DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau THITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Democratic National Convention held two sessions yesterday. At the evening session a permanent organization was effected and Senator WHITE became Chairman. The permanent organization followed the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials favoring the seating of the silver contestants in two Michigan Congress districts, and the seating of the entire silver contesting delegation from Nebraska. The gold delegation from Nebraska gave up their seats without inaisting on a vote. The debate on seating the four contesting silver delegates from Michigan, whereby that State, under the unit rule, would cast its entire vote for silver, was bitter, and at times the Convention was little less than a mob. The vote on the motion to substitute a minority report seating the four gold men was announced as 368 ayes to 568 noes. The report of the Credentials Committee was then agreed to.

Earlier in the day the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the draft of a platform to the full committee. The draft was changed in phraseology somewhat, but was adopted substantially as reported. It will be presented to the Convention for consideration to-day.

### Is Repudiation a Democratic Principle?

The platform drawn by the silverites declares for the great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded.

Is Repudiation one of those great essential principles? This ugly word does not appear in the platform, yet it is there just the same, behind every line of the financial plank.

Something more than the stability of the business interests of the United States, something more than the prosperity of every wage-earning citizen, every posof a savings bank account, or of industry's accumulations in any other form, is involved in this mad assault upon the foundations of our financial and commercial systems. It is a direct and undisguised attack upon the nation's honor.

Repudiation! Consider the word well study it in all its aspects, remember what it means in the case of individual or nation.

## The Suicides' Portal.

The lax management and ludicrous neglect of the County Jail of New York by DAMsex, the Holstein Landvogt, are a public disgrace. Since the 1st of January, 1895, scandals and blunders have marked the course of the incompetent Sheriff. There have been escapes, assaults upon prisoners, drunken orgies of the keepers and the inmates, extortion, gambling, a woful disregard of prison discipline, ribald attacks upon unfortunate female prisoners, charges to the county by Wardens for meals alleged to have been furnished the indigent where in fact the latter were paying for the same, the maintenance of the barber shop, bar, and a shooting-gallery rack as improper sources of revenue for public officials in a county institution, and bly and ludicrously incompetent Wardens, RAABE, the barber, since indicted by the Grand Jury : ARCHIBALD, the paper hanger since fined for intoxication in a public highway, and SHAD ROE, the amateur novelist and man of mystery.

On Tuesday, with SHAD ROE at the wicket as Warden, and DAMSEN of Avenue A and Elka Park still Sheriff, a prisoner named FERRON committed suicide. This prisoner left a letter, written, it would appear, on the same paper as SHAD ROE uses in his compowitions and as RIMPF and his absociates used in keeping their pinochle scores. In this letter the unfortunate remarked: "This reform movement is a great thing."

It certainly is, when the sworn custodians of prisoners under sentence permit them to have the means of self-destruction without scrutiny more searching than was shown when KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN were inmates of the same establishment, and old BILL VOSBURG had the run of it with revolvers in each pocket. FERRON in his letter explained, unfortunately for DAMSEN. how it happened that he was able to have poison in DAMSEN's chail:

"It was brought to me since my confinement." The poison was brought to FERRON, but SHAD ROE seems to have known nothing about it. DAMSEN was in the Catakills. The Coroners' office has now the case in hand, but the Grand Jury may inquire into it later, as a previous Grand Jury inquired into the escape of KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN from the same place a year ago.

DAMSEN is an impenetrable ignoramus He is an incorrigible delinquent. He is an incompetent Sheriff. He is nothing but a Plattdeutscher. His peculiar, exceptional, and ludicrous case, for which there is in the public annals of New York since the days of MARINUS WILLETT, the first Sheriff, no precedent, is complicated by the fact that he does not understand English, and it is, therefore, impossible to make him ac quainted with the gravity, solemnity, and importance of the various charges against him. Without such knowledge on his part, it seems unreasonable to expect that he will correct his course; he does not even know what is complained of. When some taxpayers of New York recently filed with Governor MORTON a petition alleging sundry delinquencies on DAMSEN's part, and asking the appointment of a competent Sheriff, able to speak as well as to understand English, DAMSEN collected all his previous receipts for quarterly dues paid to the Union Hill Bowling Club, of which he is a member, and stood prepared to prove that he was not in arrears to that organization, and that he was entitled to wear the various medals which he had earned by his dexterity as a bowler; an athletic pastime requiring no previous knowledge of English. Valiantly and conusively he established his own innocence of any charge of unprofessional conduct as bowler. As the receipts clearly proved, owed no money to the bowling club, and as, therefore, in conformity with its rules, I

authorized to wear the regalia of the club and the medals which he had justly earned.

Underlying the whole DAMSEN testimony is the constitutional objection that no man, whether an "omnibus" in the Ludlow street jail or the Landvogt himself, can, under the laws of the United States, be held to answer in a criminal proceeding unless he be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation." But who is there to inform DAMSEN? Who is there that can inform DAMSEN? That is the difficulty.

First, RAABE the barber, who disguised the criminals in his custody by shaving them. Next, ARCHIBALD the paper hanger, the man of thirst, under whose Warden ship whiskey flowed like wine from the great tun of Heidelberg. Last, SHAD ROE, the ameteur novelist, and DAMSEN, the Falstaff of the motley army of incompetent appointees, still Sheriff!

### Satisfactory Words from Mr. Hobart.

When the Hon. GARRET A. HOBART was nominated at St. Louis for Vice-President, one of the first messages of congratulation he received was from Mrs. HOBART in Paterson. She telegraphed to her husband in this pretty fashion:

"Ruth, 1:16." The formula employed by Mrs. HOBART has no relation to the ratio of one to sixteen, or sixteen to one. It simply indicates the well-known text in the Bible wherein

RUTH says: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from

following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge." There could not be a more graceful way of saying that Mrs. HOBART is willing for the sake of her husband to relinquish the quiet comfort of domestic life in Paterson and encounter the tribulations of what is called official society in Washington.

That there is no sixteen to one in Mr. Ho-BART's creed is fully proved by his speech in response to the announcement of the Republican notification committee. In the course of his brief remarks he said :

"Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transac tions of whatever character, all business enterprises all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it. An honest dollar, worth one hundred cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of fifty three cents worth of silver, plus a legislative flat. Such a debase-ment of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appailing disaster, and national dis

"It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognised and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and aller may be concurrently colned as money, and that basis is equality: not in weight, but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by innumerable business ties, which cannot be severed or ignored Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all the manifold departments of busi ness, exchange, and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nation of the earth."

This is such a declaration as should have come from the lips of Major McKINLEY months ago. The Major has gradually

useful to his party by sharpening and supplementing Major McKINLEY's somewhat indecisive rhetoric than by bothering himself about headquarters business.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Notwithstanding the earnest opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister recently passed a second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 29. Once before in the same chamber a bill of the kind was read a second time, but the Bishops rallied and defeated it when it came up for a third reading. This time, however, the majority in its favor is larger than it was on the former occasion, and as it is still warmly supported by the royal family it eems likely to secure the final approval of the upper House. Whether the bill becomes a law will depend on whether it reaches the House of Commons considerably before the date fixed for adjournment. There is no doubt about the good will of the latter body, which has fourteen times permitted the second reading of similar measures.

The Church of England stands almost alone in its inflexible opposition to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Nominally, indeed, the Church of Rome prohibits such unions, but it sometimes grants dispensations for them. Marriages of the kind are permitted in nearly every State on the continent of Europe; they have been legal for sixty years in France, and have long proved unobjectionable in Germany and Scandinavia. They are valid in every State on the continent of South America as well as throughout the United States. There is an even stronger argument in their favor from the view-point of a British statesman. It is manifestly desirable that there should be uniformity in the marriage laws of all the British dominions. Now marriage with a deceased wife's sister has for a considerable period been legal in Canada and in Newfoundland, in all the Aus tralian colonies, in New Zealand, and the Cape Colony. In England itself the various sects of nonconformists regard a union of the kind without disapprobation. There is thus a tremendous preponderance of testimony from experience against the Arch bishop of Cauterbury's assertion that to render lawful a marriage with a deceased wife's sister would compromise the peace of families.

In a lately published book the Dean of Lichfield maintained that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was deemed by the early Church incestuous and void according to divine law. He alleged that proof of his assertion could be found in the apostolical canons. But in the course of the de bate in the House of Lords the other day Lord HERSCHELL pointed out that what the apostolical canons really said was that a man who had married his deceased wife's sister, or his cousin, should not become a cleric. If, therefore, those canons were to be relied upon as evidence of the view of

the early Church, marriage with a cousin ought to be forbidden as much as marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Another ar gument against permitting the latter kind of marriage is that it would remove the "natural horror" which now, it is said, chiefly stands between men and intrigues with their wives' sisters. Lord HERSCHELL found it easy to show that for this assertion there could be no foundation, seeing that domestic life was as pure and wholesome, and as much safeguarded by the "natural horror" referred to, in Germany, Scandi navia, and the United States, as it is in England.

The present bill differs from its predecessors in providing that the marriages rendered valid by the proposed act shall not be solemnized by any clergyman of the Church of England. The purpose of this provision is to relieve such clergymen from the burden of exercising an option in the matter. Should, therefore, the bill become a law, those desiring to avail themselves of it will have to be married before a registrar or by a nonconformist minister.

### The Fall of Hector.

Colorado is still lighted by the quenchless flames of the Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS BEL-FORD's poll, but it were better that that great light should be put out, if anything less than a general deluge could serve as an extinguisher. It shows a scene of horror, a tragedy by the side of which Lear is a tariff report.

Who does not remember the dauntless Populist Governor of Colorado, the Hon. DAVIS HECTOR WAITE ! Militant, pervasive, irrepressible, irreconcilable, he not only spoke war, but, on one occasion, in the city of Denver, he made it. His little pleasantry about riding in blood up to the horses bridles made him famous; and if his glory has been a little dimmed, economists will probably find the cause in the recent overproduction of cranks. Enough to know that when the Populists were in their most triumphant and comminatory hour, the Hon. DAVIS HECTOR WAITE was the flercest and the most active of the lot. He would have crushed Wall street as if it had been a peanut shell, if he could have got at it. He had convulsions at the very mention of gold. He was a Populist of the Populists. and loved silver better than himself.

It is a bitter thing to see a good man struggling with the storms of fortune. The Hon. DAVIS HECTOR WAITE has been so struggling, and the melancholy admission must be made that the storm has thrown him. On the Fourth of July, of all days in the year, the Hon. DAVIS HECTOR. WAITE was yelled at, hooted, and generally soaked in contumely in a convention of his own party. There was Babel and Bedlam whenever he tried to open his head. A hubbub in which he could not make himself heard must have been the greatest since the invention of sound. One flend in delegate's shape asked that old man turbulent "why he remained it he was going," and inquired if he wanted "to be assisted to the front of the house." Another brute reminded him that "he did not have the militia at his

O, greatest name that e'er the tongue of mortal man has said or sung, HEZ LUNG! Thou standest on Fame's topmost rung, with all thy banners bright outflung, HEZ LUNG! Thy brains are counted by the ton, no sage thy outfit has outdone, HEZ LUNG! O. Silver's heaviest, largest gun, beating the rest, 16 to 1, HEZ LUNG! Away with TILLMAN, ALTGELD, BLAND; be all the others barred and banned; to you, the greatest in the land, the bun with gladdest hand ve hand, HE2 LUNG .- " Songs of Silver."

The mules along the towpath are subdued and even respectful. The waters of the canal are actually rosy with expectation. There is not a donkey engine in all Monroe county which doesn't sing, "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes." The million Republican patrio who are willing to conquer their prejudices to the extent of taking a medium slice, buttered on both sides, of the canal patronage are smiling like ballet dancers spinning on the toetips. The boom of the Hon, GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE for Governor is reported as sound a a nut and aweeter than switchel: and Mr. tions of the Rochester loom and a smile fine as gossamer and all-embracing as the general air, aircady feels the sprouting of his wings. Still. it is pretty early yet.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, prints what purports to be a picture of the headquarters of the MATTHEWS boom at Chicago. The room is not crowded. Five men, of whom only one is in his shirt sleeves, arseated gloomily around a table, which is flanked by the loathly cuspidor. No specimens of cere als or vegetables are in sight. No fruit or juice of the corn is there to tempt the visitor, if any visitor be expected. This picture must be the rork of an enemy. A Practical Farmer Candidate's headquarters would look very different from this. The headquarters of the Hon CLAUDE MATTHEWS are the farm itself, the orchard, the meadow, the pasture, the barnyard, and every loved spot which it is necessary for a Farmer Candidate to have on the premise The cows are his beelers. The sheep are his The chickens are his boomers. plough is his badge. Unfortunately, so many

# verdone.

Warner Miller Escapes a Bullet, From the Albany Express. ROCHESTER, July 7.—While ex-Senator Warner Miller was scated in a railway car a few miles west of Albany Saturday afternoon, a bullet from a revolver rashed through the car window an inch from the nator's head, and passed out through the vindow. Mr. Miller was on his way from Albany to Herkimer.

A rumor to the effect that there had been an attempt made to assassinate the Senator was started, but the latter laughed it down. During the rest of the trip, however, he was extremely nervous.

# His Lifelong Regret.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

An old Scotchman who had been a long time is he colonies paid a visit to his "native gien," and meeting an old schoolfellow, they sat down to have a chat about old times and old acquaintances. In the course of the conversation the stranger appened to ask about a certain Geordie McKay 'He's dead lang ago," said his friend, "an' I'll ver cease regrettin' him as lang as I live." "Dear me! had you such a great respect for him

"Na, na! It wisna' on'y respec' I had for him-

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

the Dangerous Disturbance of Their Re-Doctrines of Jefferson and Madison and Follows the Hamiltonian Heresy Executive Usurpation-Refuses to I low Andrew Jackson's Precedent.

WASHINGTON, July 7,-George Washing ton, when President, wrote Edmand Pendleton in 1793: "I only wish, whilst I am a servant of the public, to know the will of my masters, that I may govern myself accordingly." ver Cleveland is not so subservient. For some time past he has known the will of the people of this country on the subject of Cuba, unofficially through the press, officially through the ncurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress: and he has governed himself to the contrary. In fact, upon the adjournment of Congress a statement appeared, purporting to come from the highest official sources, that the President was glad to get rid of Congress so that he might carry out his own policy with-

out interference from that body.

Mr. Cleveland assumes to the executive and denies to the legislature the right of determining the policy of the United States as to its foreign relations. His position raises a vital question as to the respective functions of the executive and legislative departments under the Constitution; and it is to be hoped that the National Democratic Convention will express the views of the party in no uncertain terms on

this subject in July next. The question is not a new one. It arose for the first time a few years after the adoption of the Constitution, when President Washington issued the proclamation of April 22, 1793, known as "the Neutrality Proclamation," on the occasion of the war between France and England. By our previous treaty of alliance w'th France, made in 1778, we had agreed to guarantee her possessions in the West Indies in case of war between her and England. The proclamation was intended only to warn our citizens against participating in hostilities on either side; but it contained a statement that it was the disposition, duty, and interest of the United States to adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers. To this statement there was great objection on the part of the leading Dem-

ocrats of that day.

They declared that it was a repudiation in effect of the treaty of alliance, or at least a declaration that the United States did not propose to be bound by it. While they did not object to that part of the proclamation which forbade our citizens to take part in hostilities against nations with whom we were then at peace, they did object to that part of it in which the President assumed to declare what should be the policy of the United States. Madisonw rote Thomas Jefferson: "The proclamation was a most unfortunate error. \* \* \* It seems to violate the form and snirit of the Constitution, by making the Executive Magistrate the organ of 'the disposition, the duty and the interest of the nation in relation to war and peace, subjects appropriated to other departments of the Government." Jefferson replied: "The instrument was badly drawn, and made the President go out of his way to declare things which, though true, it was not exactly his province to declare."

On the other hand, Alexander Hamilton, always the champion of executive power, undertook not only to defend, but to interpret the proclamation, and in a series of letters published over the name of "Pacificus," maintained the right of the Executive "to make and interpret treaties," and "to pronounce the nouse. Another or the reminded him that the did not have the militia at his beck." Wicked "Teller men" had done ing about the same thing, but he has yet at no time enunciated the fundamental truths respecting the great issue of the present campaign in a manner comparable for force and clearness with this passage in Mr. Ho-Barr has contributed to the campaign: "An honest dollar, worth one hundred cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of fifty-three cents worth or silver, plus a legislative flat." is worth more to his party this year than his continued services as member for New Jersey of the Republican National Committee, or as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, would be worth. We understand that Mr. Hobart has not yet made up his mind whether to sever his official connection with the organization in State and Federal politics.

From an entirely disinterested point of view, it seems to us that the candidate for Vice-President can make himself more useful to his party by sharpening and supplementing Major McKinler's somewhat. the existing condition of the nation with regard to foreign powers." He admitted that

on this subject from William D. Warner, the to exercise its constitutional power while hampered by a previous exercise of the Executive judgment on the same subject. He printed in a forthcoming number of the probable difference of opinion between the President and Congress. "If," said he, "the legislature and Executive have both a right to judge the obligations to make war or not. It must sometimes happen that they have not all the propositions of the more expensive and inferior material is bought, for instance, as well as the proposition of the warner specific from William D. Warner, the United States Consul at Cologne. His letter will be printed in a forthcoming number of the consular Reports. He writes that he has many inquiries from those who export goods, and that right to judge the obligations to make war or not. It must sometimes happen that they have a sensitive in the proposition of the consultant of the consultant of the printed in a forthcoming number of the consultant properties. He writes that he has many inquiries from those who export goods, and that right to judge the obligations to make war or not ill must sometime happen that the probable difference of opinion between the probable difference

judgment on the same subject. He painted out the President and Congress. "If," said he, "the legislature and Executive have both a right to judge the obligations to make war or not, it must sometimes happen that they will judge differently. The Executive may proceed to consider the question to-day, may determine that the United States are not bound to take part in a war, and in the exercise of its functions proclaim that determination to all the world. To morrow the legislature may follow in the consideration of the same subject, may determine that the obligations impose war on the United States, and in the exercise of its functions, expressly contradicting the constitutional declaration, expressly contradicting the constitutional proclamation."

"Pacificus" had quoted the clause of the Constitution authorizing the President to receive Ambassadors, &c., as conferring on him the right to decide upon the recognition of revolutionary. Governments. Madison reviled that "little, if anything, more was intended by the clause than to provide for a particular mode of communication, showet grown into a right among modern nations, by pointing out the department of the Government most production. This being the disparent design of the Constitution, it would be highly improper to magnify the function into an important pre-rogative, even where no rights of other departments could be affected by it." In support of this view he quoted from an article in the President is also to be authorized to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers. This, though it has been a rich theme of declamation, is more a metter of dignity than authority. It is a circumstance that will be without consequence in the administration of the Government, and it is far more convenient that its should be arranged in this manner than that there should be a necessity for convening the legislature or one of its branches upon every arrival of a foreira Ministration of the Government, and it is far more convenient that it should be arranged in this manner t

ly acquiesced in that expression as the will of the people.

No public man in American history was more tenacious of his own opinion then Andrew Jackson. No President ever clung more fixedly to his constitutional prerogatives. Yet in 1856, when the question arose as to the recognition of Texas, the House of Representatives asserted the right of Congress to determine that question, and Andrew Jackson assented to it. The situation of Texas then was very similar to that of Cuba now. It had declared its independence of Mexico, with which we were then at peace, as the Cubans have declared their independence of Spain now. In his message of Dec. 21, 1856, President Jackson said: The acknowledgment of a new State as independent and entitled to a place in the family of nations is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility, but more especially so when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it has

formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the centending parties." This language is as applicable now as it was then. It is true that Jarkson at that time was discussing the recognition of Texas, and not the granting of belligerent rights, but the principle is the same. Involving as it does the respective functions of the Executive and the legislature in fixing our policy as to foreign relations. There were disciples of Hamilton at that time who proclaimed the right of recognition to be the prerightive of the President, but Jackson declined to assume it. Referring to this doctrine, he says in this message:

"Nor has any deliberate loquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any other part of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a nower the exercise of which is equivalent under some circumstances to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Fongress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers and to appoint Ambasadors and other public Ministers; and in that conferred on the President to receive Mulsters from foreign nations.

"In the presentatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view on the ground of expediency I am disposed to concur, and do not therefore consider it necessary to express an opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in constitution with the Senate, on the subject."

Had he stopped here the advocates of the Hamiltonian theory might claim that he believed in the right of the Executive, though he did not care to affirm it. But he added. "It is

and most safe" to follow the judgment of the national legislature.

But Mr. Cleveland, it seems, does not agree with Andrew Jackson. He prefers to follow Alexander Hamilton and the precedents set by the followers of Hamilton. For there are precedents on the other side, precedents set by the opponents of Democracy.

In 1864, when Maximilian was attempting to establish a foreign monarchy in Mexico, the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, on the 4th of April, decisred its opposition to a recognition of Maximilian's Government. Mr. Seward, the Republican Secretary of State, in communicating the action of the flows to the American Minister to France, April 7, 1864, laid down the old Federalist doctrine. He wrote: "This is a practical and purely Executive question, and the decision of the constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but

of it constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but to the President of the United States."

And President Arthur in his third annual message to Congress in 1883, discussing the Peruvian revolution, reiterated the doctrine when he declared: "When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested I shall not hesitate to recognize the Government approved by them," thereby assuming to himself the exclusive right of recognition.

Mr. Cleveland in his recent letter denominates himself "an unflinching Democrat," and speaks of "the grand old organization so rich in henorable traditions," but in his Cuban policy he has turned his back on all the traditions of the Democratic party, and adopted what deferson denounced as the "herestes of Alexander Hamilton." We are told now that he is awaiting a report from Consul-Gen-

of Alexander Hamilton." We are fold now that he is awaiting a report from Cotsul-General Lee upon which he proposes to base his action. To paraphrase Madison: If any one in the Convention which framed the Constitution, in 1788, had forefold that in 1890 the President of the Inited States would substitute for the judgment of the national legislature the opinion of a Consul-General, in a vital matter. President of the Inited States would substi-tute for the judgment of the national legis-lature the opinion of a Consul-General, in a vital matter of foreign policy, what would have been thought of so visionary a prophet. A Madisonian Democrat.

### DRUMMERS IN GERMANY. If Our Merchants Wish to Bell Goods

Consular Reports. He writes that he has many inquiries from those who export goods, and that nearly all complain of a lack of results, while more expensive and inferior material is bought, for instance, in English houses.

Mr. Warner says this is due principally to the fact that American business men rely almost entirely upon circulars. They plaster Germany with printed matter, all of which is ignored. The only way to engage trade is by direct negotiations by personal work. He advises the sending to Germany of good agents, intelligent men acquainted with both the English and German languages. He warns Americans also not to etop with the establishment of relations with German agents at the scaperis, but to send men into the interior and sell direct to the merchanis of German minand cities and towns.

Mr. Warner says he appreciates the cost of such a system, but he suggests that a number of firms might combine and secone the services of one agent, who should travel in their joint terms.

f firms might combine and revel in their join of one agent, who should travel in their join aterest. He clies the experience of one Ameri an firm which followed this advice and acht a normal net to solicit business. The re-

# The Kian,

From the Minneapolis Times The Redwing girl lows her stately head,
And she fixes her stylish lips
In a firm, hard way, and then lets go
In spasmodic little suips.

— Redwing Republican.

The Wabusha siri getta grip on herself,
As she carefully takes off her hat:
Then she grabs up the prize in a frensled way,
Like a terrier shaking a rat.—Wabasha Herald.

The Mareppa girl, she pouts at first.
But her face lights up with a smile
As she sticks out her tips like an open book
And cheweth at gum meanwille.
— Mazeppa Tribuna.

The Lake City girl is the exquisite of all.
As she bends her shapely head,
And puts such electricity into her lips
As would resurrect the dead.

—Lake City Sentinel.

The Winona girl puckers her lips up so sweet, Lays her head on his many breast. Choose her eyes and gently sights. And the young man attends to the rest. I though Herald. The Montevideo sirl comes up with a whirl,
Role her slowers up and answers the call.
She delivers hot kieses with nerve and with curve,
Like a League pitcher playing baseball.

- Montevideo Leader.

The flutchinson girl couples on to your lips
With a soulfur and snowhest soulek.
And, when feverish fervor bigins to unnerve her,
bets a new hold, and takes up the slack;
For sublime esculation, of good, long duration,
Sho rips other lowns clear up the back.
- Hulchinson Leader.

The girl of Owatonna.
With heart and soul of henor.
With heart and soul of henor. When compelled to become the glass Sweetly puckers her lips, Gives her lioney in sips, As the flowers give theirs to the bes, Guatoana J

The Zumbrota giri never says a word, And you'd think she was rather tame, White her practical slows of the instier in hand. But she gets there just the same. Zumbrou bullependent. The Zumbra Falls girl, so joby, so sweet.

In a clinging and soutful way. Absorbs it all with a yearnful yawn As big as a base of nay. The Stockholm girl just loves to kiss. Her tips nardly ever quiver. And when she alms one at her beau they hear her over the river.

The Pepin girl, so gentle and sweet, Lets her the neet the coming giss With a rapt arous warmth, and the youthful soul Float away in a sea of bliss. But the Rochester girl, when it comes to a kiss.
As in other things, heats them all.
One is wining to die, after winning such bliss.
And skeep until diabriel's call.

— Rochester Post.

It matters but little what she undertake, From assung the fellers to riding the tike, She is in dead carnest, and so "takes the cake. The Dodge Centre girl has rose red lipsth, you would enjoy her clinging kiss;
th, you would enjoy her clinging kiss;
Again and again you d'ery for more
Of you, yum, yum—ecstatio bilss!
—/zanny L. Funcher NEW LIFE FOR OIL WELLS.

The Standard Oll Company to Test an Electrieal Contrivance for Thawing Them Out.

From the Philadelphia Times. The result of a useful invention, which is just about to be placed on the market, will be to cre ate a new era in the history of oil and to start fresh life into the regions which have flourished in the past, but are now regarded as played out. It will turn the desert regions of the oil sections into bustling towns and will furnish an enermous supply of petroleum that would be suffi cient of itself to do the work of the greater part of the world. The dead wells will become as fountains, and the springs of the deep will give up their wealth in an inexhaustible quantity.

This invention is the work of a Washington gentleman, Mr. Tapley W. Young, and consists of an electric heater, which can be lowered into the well. The electricity is generated in large

of an electric heater, which can be lowered into the well. The electricity is generated in large quantities, and so powerful is the heat that the refuse matter, which clogs the pores of the stone, will be melted and run out, thus allowing the fresh upward flow of oil.

To understand the principles upon which this invention is founded, it will be necessary to explain that the theories as to exhaustion of so many wells is that the oil, in passing upward through the stone, has clorged the proof stone with parafin in such quantities that the further flow is stopped and the well ceases to produce. Some think that it is because the supply in the earth has given out, but the generally accepted idea is that the oil is still in abundance, and only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped.

The stone through which the oil passes is of a very porons nature, and as the liquid is in a crude state, the thick matter becomes as dress, settling in the rock near the edges of the bottom of the well. It has been common to use to reduce to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus bereaking up the clogged matter, but this is an expensive process.

By the Young method the machins, which is about 3 feet long and resembles an iron carridge, is placed at the bottom of the well, and the electricity turned on so powerfully that it receives just enough voits to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. The current goes down the wires and by the peculiar construction of the carbon-packed chambers the intense heat is radiated about into the rock in all directions. Thus the paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted up so that it runs, and when the well is started a fresh flow takes place just as strong as it did when the decimal produces of the control of the carbon-packed chambers the intense heat is radiated about into the rock in all directions. Thus the paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted up so that it runs, and when the well is started a fresh flow takes place just as strong as it did when the well a

names of the Standard off Company, and will be thoroughly tested. As that company owns so much oil land, the machine will be a source of the saving of great wealth to them, as well as to the many hundreds of people all over these districts in New York and Pennsylvania.

#### SLAVES IN THIS REPUBLIC. Several Hundred Indians Held in Bondage by Other Indians in Alneka,

From the Chicago Record. JUNEAU, June 19 .- The other day a gentle man pointed out two Indians passing on the street and remarked:

"There goes a slave." I had heard the statement made that slavery et exists among the Alaska Indians, but it was a surprise to be confronted with an actual remnant of the institution almost within the shadow of a Federal Court House. Of the two Indians. the slave and his master, to whom my attention was directed, the slave was rather the better dressed, and he was also the more intelligent looking. Since then I have observed the pair several times, generally working together on some transient job, like sawing wood, apparently on an even footing, although the master eems to do more sitting around. I would judge

seems to do more sitting around. I would judge from appearances that the slave is the better contented, for the other seems careworn with the responsibility of keeping him at work.

The custom of holding slaves, up to a few years ago, was very common among all the tribes. Children stolen from one tribe by members of another and captives taken in battle and their descendants were held in bondage. Some of the wealther chiefs reclined in Oriental style—as far as compatible with the far and fish business—and had scores of slaves to do their bidding.

Of course the Government has interfered as far as practicable to put a stop to the custom. A few years ago the Captain of the Wachuset, acting under instructions from the Government, assembled all the coast tribes within reach and announced, through interpreters, that they must

assembled all the coast tribes within reach and anounced, through interpreters, that they must give up their slaves, and offered to the latter full protection. Many of the chiefs complied with the order, but there are still many others who by threats and "ghost stories" are able to control their slaves. The Alaska Indians will unfillnehingly face many dangers, especially those of the sea, but they are particularly afraid of being killed—that is, by their fellow man—and the chiefs take advantage of this trait to breed and train into their slaves the idea that other Indians and even whites will kill them if they attempt to run away. This idea, together with the fact that the slaves are generally kept other Indians and even whites will kill there is the properties the custom, and unproductive methods are pursued.

The department is in receipt of a long letter on this subject from William D. Warner, the United States Consul at Cologne. His letter will be printed in a forthcoming number of the inquiries from the consular Reports. He writes that he is a set to be inquiries from the condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its nature of the inquiries from the condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subject. The natives are kindlier nature.

The condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subjects. The natives are kindlier nature.

The condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subjects. The natives are kindlier nature.

The condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subjects. The natives are kindlier nature.

The condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subjects. The natives are kindlier nature.

## The Income of His Estate Devoted to Buying Sweets for the Children. From Oakland Echoes.

One of the very earliest settlers of Oakland was George W. Teasdale, and on account of the peculiar nature of his will, made many years ago, the school children of Los Gatos were enabled to-day to enjoy a unique Memorial Day. He had not been very long a resident of this city before he moved to Los Gates, and hardly anybody here now remembers Mr. Teasdale. He was a pioneer of the Santa Clara county fown, and, being somewhat eccentric, he left a peculiar will when he died, tarenty-three years ago.

At his death he bequeathed all the wealth he possessed, the sum of \$0.00, to the school children of Los islate, to be placed in a bank at San José and the interest to be drawn annually for the purchase of candy, to be distributed equally among all the boys and girls of the schools of the town.

For the first few years and the schools of the schools of the schools. anybody here now remembers Mr. Teasdale. He

among all the boys and girls of the schools of
the town.

For the first few years after Mr. Teasdale's
death the exact terms of the strange will were
faithfully carried out, but of late years the
scholarship of the school has become so large
that the money was found to be inadequate for
the purchase of sufficient candy for such a host
of youngsters.

The situation was perplexing until Mrs. Emma
E. Cole, the head teacher of the school, proposed that the distribution only take place
every alternate Decoration Dey, and her proposition hearily met the approval of the trustees.

The only request of any kind made in connection with the gift was that his little friends
would see that his grave was never neglected or
destroyed. On every Memorial Day it is a beautiful sight to see the children decorating his
grave with the choicest flowers that the beaudestroyed. On every Memorial Day it is a practiful sight to see the children decorating his grave with the choicest flowers that the beautiful gardens of Los Gatos produce.

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: I think the fo owing table shows that Cornell should have gone to England instead of Yale. I have taken the time of the Leander half mile and a fraction over the course, and arrive at this conclusion. Leander, one mile, 5.87; four miles, 21:48, Loynell, four miles, 19:20; one mile, 4.5.146, Difference in Cornell's favor, 2:25, Oyster Bay, July 8.

This sounds crushing, but it won't do. On the Hudson, whore Cornell rowed, there is a strong cur-rent. On the Thames at Henley there is practically no current. On the Thames between Putney and Mortlake, where there is a current, the fastest univer sity time there over a course four miles and a quarter long, the re-ord made by the Oxford. University crew of 1893, was 18:47, or half a minute better than the

### four-mile time of Cornell. Figures may be deceiving Paid Jerry Simpson in Sacks of Silver. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Four Donne, Ia., July 5 .- A pointed joke was played here yesterday on the Popullat ex Congress-man, Jerry Simpson, who delivered the Independence Day oration. Incidentally it may be said the the address was non-political, and greatly pleased Jerry's stipend for his oratorical work was to be

\$200, and in settling with him the committee tendered two sacks containing the amount in silver dollars. Inasmuch as Jerry was travelling in light He was game, however, and, after inquiring if the members of the committee were all Republicans, and being informed that they were, he asked good naturedly if they were intending to pay him in 50 cent dollars. He was assured that these were R publican dollars, all kept at the gold standard, and were 100 centa.

He said they were good enough for him, and that he wished the country had more of them, and pro-ceeded to slow them away in his grip without further demur. Later, some of the committee volunteered to relieve him of the load and save him the trouble of hiring a dray. Jerry protested to last, however, that no form of payment could be more acceptable.

### THE "LAST CARTRIDGES"

The True Story of the Incident Bepleted in De Neuville's Pointing.

Who has not seen a print of the famous picture. "The Last Cartridges," by Alphonse de Neuville? The original is in the gallery of one of New York's citizens. Well, in that picture the wounded Major leaning against the old chest and watching through the window the effect of the Turco's last shot is Lambert, the

The story of that picture is brief enough, and yet it has never been printed in full in any American paper. It is as follows:

On Sept. 1, 1870, the German artillery was thundering around Sedan. The French army was shattered. Its cavalry had made that last and desperate charge which brought from the lips of old King William the exclamation so often quoted in French papers: "Oh, les braves gens?" At Bazellies, where the French infantry in scattered groups continued to fight furiously and hopelessiy, disputing every inch of ground with the enemy, the German losses were severe. On the northern outskirts of the town a small number of French marines, barricaded in a house known as La Maison Bourgerie, kept up a prolonged resistance, actually holding in check almost an army corps. This handful of heroes was composed of Lambert and his men. The Fifteenth Bayarian Regiment invested

the house, firing at the windows, without attempting to take the place by storm. Major Lambert and Capts. Ortus and Aubert directed the fire. They transformed all the openings of the house into loopholes, from which they poured a deadly fire into the ranks of the Bavarians, who were obliged to fall back repeatedly. Reënforcements after reënforcements arrived, but repulse followed repulse. The marines kept up a perfect hall of bullets, against which is seemed impossible to advance. The Bavarians were mowed down mercilessly. But the besieged, too, had a hard time of it. The builets tore into shreds the mattresses with which they had barricaded the windows, and the woodwork was shattered into splinters. But from the two rooms of the first story of the building the Frenchmen landled their chassepots with deadly effect. Lambert, with pale cheeks and flashing eyes, constantly shouted in a hoarse voice, "Stick to it, boys! Stick to it!" Capts, Orius and Anbert, each with a chassepot in his hand, blazed away with the rest. The odor of powder-was almost stiffing but the Frenchmen coolly continued to use up their last cartridges. The little troop was gradually becoming smaller and smaller. The wounded and the dead lay in heaps upon the floors. The Bavarian General, out of nationation of Frenchmen, ordered an attack by the artillery. A shell fell upon the roof, tearing a big hole in it and also in the ceiling just above the heads of Lambert and his men. But, fortunately for them, it burst above and, strange enough, did comparatively little damage. A few men were wounded by the flying pleces of timber. But the smoke with which it filled the place was suffocating and almost blinding. "Stick to it, boys!" shouted Lambert, And they stock to it. At last the ammunition was becoming exhaunted. The cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded were picked up and their supply eagerly grabbed. But it did not last long. Each one seemed impossible to advance. The Bavarians

it. At last the ammunition was becoming exhausted. The cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded were plexed up and their supply eagerly grabbed. But it did not hast long. Each one was fired, the last by Capt. Aubert. Then Lambert opened the door and, with a white handkerchief in his hand, limped out in front of the enemy. The Bayarian soldiers were furious over their losses. A crowd of them, at sight of the Frenchman, made a dash at him with their bayonets, but just then brave Capt. Lessienoid of the Fifteenth Bayarian Infantry dashed forward, covered the Frenchman with his body, and, sword in hand, drove back the men who were about to butcher him.

So Lambert and all that remained of his men became prisoners of war. They numbered about forty, all more or less wounded. That evening Major Lambert and Capta. Ortus and Aubert were brought before the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterward Emperor Frederick III. They offered him their swords. "Keep your swords, gentlemen," said the Crown Prince, "we don't disarm brave soldiers like you!"

On the 1st of September last General Lambert made a pligrimage to the crypt where lie the remains of his companions of that memorable day. Then he went to see the Maison Bourgerie. That establishment is transformed into a national museum. That is to say, it is covered and sheltered by another building, and the original house stands inside, just as it was when Lambert left, it. There is the hole in the ceiling, and the old chest against which Lambert leaned. Splinters, bullet holes, and broken heams are numerous, and in one corner stands the old clock, still marking the time at which it was stopped by a projectile, 11:33.

But there is one unfortunate mistake in De Neuville's picture. There was no Turco in Lambert's band, and the man who fired the least cartridge was Capt. Aubert. The Captain must have smiled when he saw the strange portrait which the famous artist made of him.

Gen. Lambert is now in the reserve forces, having just passed the legal limit for a General in the regular arm

north lattitude, and 140° 48 longitude east of Paris. An umbrella covered with a transparent material

has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before The London Law Guarantee and Trust Society now insures against twins; for a premium of \$20 it will pay \$1,000 if it is twice. The first policy

issued was useful. It was twins. Another portion of the great manuscript and autograph collection of the late Str Thomas Phillipps, the eighth put up at auction since 1888, has been sold in London, 1,441 lots bringing in \$35,000, What has been sold of the collection so far has produced in al. \$113,820.

Berry, ex hangman of England, has recovered \$30 from a muste hall manager as a week's pay for the lecture on his hangings that he gives. The manager pleaded that the lecture was only worth \$5 a week, and also that Perry was too drunk to deliver it, but he lost his case.

Though woman is to continue pocketiess, she will no longer carry her purse and handkerchief in her hand. Paris has decreed that pockets hanging from the belt shall be again the fashion. Both belt and pouch will be elaborately embroidered; with precious stones for those who can afford it.

King Ehama of Bechuanaland was in England last summer to protest against Mr. Rhodes's char-tered company seiling liquor to his people. He has recently set an example of civilization to his sub-jects by having an up-to-dute wedding at Palappo. He went to the altar in a frock coat, light trousers, and a white tie; his bride, a young woman of 20, wore white satin, a tulie vell, and orange blossoma. The minister was an English missionary; there was a wedding cake. The only unusual thing was the hour, 9 o'clock in the morning.

Germany is fast turning out its older Generals, thirty two having been forced to retire within a year, which beats the record. The average age of a brigade commander is 53 years, to 57 in the French army, where the average age of all ranks is higher than in the German. No German Brigadier s more than 56, while thirty French Brigadiers are over Al. German cavalry Colonels average 48 years 4 months, only seven being over 52, while the French officers in the same arm average 52 years 5 months, fifty three Colonels being over 52, English temperance drinks have a large proporton of alcohol, according to recent testimony before the Liquor Commission, Of 638 samples of herb beer examined in 1894 by the Inland Revenue Department 318 contained more than two per cent. of proof spirit and 130 more than three per cent. Parsnip beer was found to contain over 18 per cent., which is much stronger than ordinary "Teetotal sherry," containing no grape juice. but compounded of sugar and bisniphine of lime, is declared to be a "most objectionable drink." A startling expert declaration was that old whiskey, though more grateful to the taste, is no more

France having furned to the suppression of public bemorality, is introducing some ingenious inno-vations. Two gentlemen have just brought said against a publisher for violation morale de urd domicile, which practically means "breaking and entering the moral side of their homes." The man published two medical books of an improper na-ture, dangerous to youth, and had been prosecuted for offending public morality, but had been acquitted. He then began to send suggestive circuiars advertising his books to young boys and girls whose home addresses he had in some way obtained. The public prosecutor would do against him on account of his previous acquittal, when a father and a school teacher brought this suit, in the hope of obtaining a judicial tr tion or perhaps a stretch of the law that will per